A REVISION OF THE AUSTRALIAN ANERASTRIANAE (LEPIDOPTERA).

By A. Jefferis Turner, M.D., F.E.S.

[Read 26th September, 1923.]

Superfamily *PYRALOIDEA*.

Family PHYCITIDAE.

Subfamily ANERASTRIANAE.

This is a natural group although distinguished only by the absence or obsolescence of the proboscis from the rest of the *Phycitidae*. I have some doubt whether it is justly regarded as a subfamily. It is a difficult group. The species are extremely similar, the range of difference between them being small, and at the same time some of the species are much more variable than I had supposed, when the material at my disposal was smaller. Some of the structural characters are variable also. In the attempt to name some Australian species of the group collected by Mjoberg and sent to me from Stockholm I felt the difficulties so much that I have undertaken a revision of all the Australian species. In this undertaking I have made full use of Hampson's revision of the group under the name *Hypsotrophinae* in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society for 1918. This has certainly been of very great assistance, but unfortunately I have found myself unable to follow it on some points. The absence or stalking of vein 5 in both wings gives good generic characters. The separation or stalking of vein 10 in the forewings may be constant in some species, but is variable in so many as to be worthless in distinguishing genera. I have paid special attention to this point, and my results are given in each case. The close approximation of vein 7 of the hindwings to 12 may or may not be accompanied by anastomosis within the limits of one species. The presence or absence of a slight conical projection of the frons, a point often difficult of observation on account of the presence of an anterior tuft of scales, varies in closely allied species. I cannot see that it is more marked in *minimella* and *eurysticha*, referred by Hampson to *Chortonoeca*, than in other species referred to *Anerastria*. The case of *metallactis* is different. Here indeed the conical projection is unusually well marked, but the species seems very near *syssema*, which has also a conical projection, though less marked. I view the difference as one of specific value only, and do not adopt the genus *Metacrateria*. As constituted by Hampson that genus contains four species, one from Australia, one from Ceylon, one from South Africa, and one from Mexico, a geographical distribution which does not suggest that the genus is a natural one. I see no reason to doubt the validity of *Statina* and *Calamotropa*, though I

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have seen no examples of them, but I think *Fossifrontia,* which also I have not seen, must be merged in *Saluria.*

This revision makes no claim to completeness, but I hope it may mark a substantial advance in our knowledge of the subfamily. I have unfortunately not been able to consult the Romanoff Memoirs, some species I have not seen, and in others my material is still scanty, or confined to one sex. I recognise only five Australian genera which may be easily tabulated.

Table of genera.

1. Hindwings with 3 and 4 absent. .. .. 2.
   Hindwings with 3 and 4 not both absent. .. .. 3.
2. Forewings with 4 absent, 3 and 5 stalked. .. .. *Statina.*
   Forewings with 4 absent, 3 and 5 separate. .. .. *Calamotropa.*
3. Hindwings with 4 absent. .. .. 4.
   Hindwings with 4 present. .. .. *Emmalocera.*
4. Forewings with 4 absent. .. .. *Anerastria*
   Forewings with 4 and 5 stalked. .. .. *Saluria.*

The ♂ sex shows great variations in the antennae and palpi which are of the greatest value in determining species. By them the genera may be divided into sections which are very convenient and for the most part natural. I have stated the length of the palpi in terms of the breadth of the eye. Although they are often shorter in the ♂, the difference is not always so great as might appear from the measurements given, as the eyes are often smaller in the ♀. A † is prefixed to genera and species which I have not seen.

† Gen. STATINA.

Rag., N. Amer. Phyc., p. 19; Hmps., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1918, p. 59.

Forewings with 4 absent, 3 and 5 strongly stalked. Hindwings with 3 and 4 absent. Type, *S. roseotinctella* Rag. from North America.

† STATINA RHODOBAPHELLA.

Rag., Nouv. Gen., p. 50 (1888); Rom. Mem. viii., p. 417, Pl. 45, f. 6.

North Queensland, New Guinea, and Celebes.

† Gen. CALAMOTROPA.

Hmps., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1918, p. 91.

Forewings with 4 absent, 3 and 5 separate. Hindwings with 3 and 4 absent. Type, *C. pulverivena* Hmps.

† CALAMOTROPA PULVERIVENA.

Hmps., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1918, p. 91.

Northwest Austr.: Sherlock River.

Gen. ANERASTRIA.

Hb., Verz., p. 467.

Forewings with 4 absent, 10 separate or stalked. Hindwings with 4 absent, 3 and 5 stalked. Type, *A. lotella* Hb. from Europe.

In his revision Hampson makes *dignella* Hb. the type of *Anerastria,* but many years previously, in his Moths of India, he had named *lotella* as the type, and the name has been used in this sense by other authors for many years before that. If Hampson's restriction of the genus to which *lotella* belongs were ac-

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cepted, I should have to adopt *Hypsotropha* Zel. The genus is a large one with considerable range of structural variation. The secondary characters of the ♂ are most valuable as a guide to the species, and in the absence of this sex a species is imperfectly known.

Section 1. Palpi of ♂ ascending and appressed to frons. Antennae of ♂ with dorsal groove and scent-gland towards base.

1. Forewings fuscous or rosy-fuscous, veins not outlined. .. .. 2.
   Forewings rosy, veins outlined with whitish. .. .. *microrrhoda.*
2. Forewings with white costal streak. .. .. 3.
   Forewings without white costal streak. .. .. 4.
3. Forewings narrow, apex sharply pointed, termen strongly oblique. *niphopleura.*
   Forewings moderate, apex round pointed, termen moderately oblique *apotomella.*
4. Forewings uniformly fuscous. .. .. *holophaea.*
   Forewings with fuscous costal streak only. .. .. *zophopleura.*

Anerastria niphopleura.

Hypsotropha niphopleura, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 111.

♂ with labial palpi 1½, terminal joint minute; ♀ with labial palpi 5, terminal joint one-third. Maxillary palpi brush-like. Forewings with 10 stalked This is a much smaller species than the following.

Northern Terr.: Darwin, Melville Island.

Anerastria apotomella.

Pempelia apotomella, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1879, p. 224.—♂. *Ampycophora haploschema,* Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1903, p. 117.—♀. *Anerastria pleurochorda,* Turn., *ibid.,* 1912, p. 117.—? *Rhinaphe approximella,* Hmps., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1918, p. 82.

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Qland: Duaringa, Brisbane, Stanthorpe. Also from the Archipelago, Ceylon, and India.

Anerastria holophaea.

Ampycophora holophaea, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1904, p. 42.

Labial palpi curved upwards in both sexes; in ♂ 1½, terminal joint minute; in ♀ 2½, terminal joint ¼. Forewings with 10 separate or connate. This and *minimella* are the only species I know in which the ♀ palpi are recurved; in all others they are porrect and curved slightly downwards towards apex.

Northern Terr.: Darwin; Queensland: Brisbane.

Anerastria zophopleura.

Hypsotropha zophopleura, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1903, p. 117.—*Anerastria plinthina,* Turner, Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1904, p. 43.

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Anerastria microrrhoda, n.sp.

μῑκρο῾ρόδος, small rosy.

♂.♀. 15-22 mm. Head rosy-ochreous; frons flat with short anterior tuft of scales. Palpi pale rosy; in ♂ obliquely ascending, 3½, terminal joint one-sixth; in ♀ porrect, 6-7, terminal joint ¼. Antennae rosy-ochreous; in ♂ thickened, dentate, shortly ciliated, with broad dorsal sub-basal groove containing a large tuft of fuscous-tinged scent-hairs; in ♀ simple. Thorax rosy. Abdomen whitish-

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grey; base of dorsum ochreous. Legs rosy-ochreous. Forewings rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 10 stalked; rosy; veins narrowly outlined in ochreous-whitish; cilia rosy. Hindwings 2; whitish; cilia whitish.

Except for the structural characters of the male this is scarcely to be distinguished from *chlorogramma* Meyr. The ♀ differs from that species only in the slightly longer palpi. The ♂ palpi are not abbreviated as in the four preceding species.

Northern Terr.: Darwin from October to February; 3 ♂ and 10 ♀ examples received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Section 2. Palpi of ♂ ascending and appressed to frons. Antennae of ♂ without dorsal gland.

ANERASTRIA MINIMELLA.

Maliarpha minimella, Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii., 1901, p. 392, Pl. 52, f. 11.

Palpi ascending in both sexes with short terminal joint, in ♂ 2½, in ♀ 3½. Antennae of ♂ with subdorsal groove but no visible gland, serrate, shortly ciliated. Forewings with 10 separate.

Northern Terr.: Darwin; North Queensland: Thursday Island. Also from Celebes and Borneo.

Section 3. Palpi of ♂ porrect, or at most slightly ascending, at apex usually depressed. Antennae of ♂ with dorsal groove and scent gland towards base.

1. Forewings with white costal streak. .. .. 2.
   Forewings without white costal streak. .. .. 5.
2. Forewings without well-defined subcostal streak. .. .. *niphosema.*
   Forewings with fuscous subcostal streak. .. .. 3.
3. Forewings narrow, apex pointed, termen strongly oblique. .. .. .. *icasmopis.*
   Forewings moderately broad, apex round-pointed, termen moderately oblique. 4
4. Forewings with dorsum suffusedly whitish. .. .. *stereosticha.*
   Forewings with dorsum pale-fuscous. .. .. *eurysticha.*
5. Forewings rosy or greyish, veins outlined with whitish. .. .. *virginella.*
   Forewings not so. .. .. 6.
6. Forewings streaked with brown and spotted with fuscous. .. .. .. *dyseimata.*
   Forewings without markings. .. .. *marcida.*

ANERASTRIA NIPHOSEMA.

Hypsotropha niphosema, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 112.

Palpi of ♂ 6, of ♀ 8. Antennae of ♂ thickened, serrate towards base, shortly ciliated. Forewing with 10 connate or stalked.

Northern Terr.: Darwin.

ANERASTRIA ICASMOPIS.

Hypsotropha icasmopis, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1903, p. 116.

Palpi of ♂ 6. Forewings with 10 stalked.

North Queensland: Townsville.

ANERASTRIA STEREOSTICHA.

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Palpi of ♂ 5, of ♀ 7. Forewings with 10 stalked. This species should not be difficult to recognise. The fuscous irroration sometimes forms fine longitudinal streaks. Besides the imperfect type, I have a ♂ from the same locality.

North Queensland: Thursday Island.

grey; base of dorsum ochreous. Legs rosy-ochreous. Forewings rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 10 stalked; rosy; veins narrowly outlined in ochreous-whitish; cilia rosy. Hindwings 2; whitish; cilia whitish.

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North Queensland: Thursday Island.

ANERASTRIA EURYSTICHA.

Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1903, p. 119.

Palpi of ♂ 5. Forewings with 10 separate or stalked. This should not be confused with *niphosema*.

North Queensland: Townsville; two examples.

ANERASTRIA VIRGINELLA.

Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1880, p. 233.—*Erythphlebia enervella,* Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii., p. 394, Pl. 39, f. 24.—*Hypsotropha neurica,* Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 113.—*Anerastria ablepta,* Turn., *ibid.,* p. 114.

Palpi of ♂ 5, of ♀ 8. Antennae of ♂ dentate, shortly ciliated. Forewings with 10 separate or stalked. Varies in colour from deep rosy through rosy-grey to grey, in expanse from 18 to 32 mm., in neuration, and in degree of development of white streaks on forewings.

Northern Terr.: Darwin; North Queensland: Claudie River, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville; Queensland: Peak Downs, Duaringa, Nambour, Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, Mt. Tambourine, Toowoomba, Bunya Mts; N.S. Wales: Lismore; N.W. Aust.: Sherlock River, Kimberley. Also from New Guinea.

ANERASTRIA DYSEIMATA.

Hypsotropha dyseimata, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 113.—*Anerastria acrophaea,* Turn., *ibid.,* p. 117.

Palpi of ♂ 5, of ♀ 7. Antennae of ♂ dentate, shortly ciliated. Forewings with 10 separate or stalked.

Northern Terr.: Darwin. Also recorded by Hampson from Timor Lant.

ANERASTRIA MARCIDA, n.sp.

marcidus, faded.

♂.♀. 20 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-whitish, in ♂ fuscous-tinged; palpi porrect, in ♂ 2, in ♀ 3. Antennae ochreous-whitish; in ♂ shortly ciliated, with a broad dorsal sub-basal groove containing a large tuft of fuscous scent-hairs. Thorax ochreous-whitish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, base of dorsum ochreous. Legs fuscous; paler in ♀. Forewings moderate, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly oblique; 10 separate; whitish-ochreous, sparsely irrorated with pale-fuscous; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

Queensland: Miles, in November and December; two specimens.

Section 4. Palpi of ♂ porrect. Antennae of ♂ without dorsal gland, bipectinate.

ANERASTRIA BISERIELLA.

Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii., 1901, p. 397, Pl. 52, f. 18.

♂.♀. 18-22 mm. Head and palpi fuscous; palpi porrect in both sexes, in ♂ 5, in ♀ 5. Antennae fuscous; pectinations in ♂ 3. Thorax pale-fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, base of dorsum ochreous. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings moderate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; 10 separate; fuscous, becoming whitish towards dorsum; a subterminal line of fuscous dots, sometimes indistinct; a whitish costal streak, narrow at base, broader towards middle, narrowing to a point just before apex; costal edge fuscous towards base; cilia fuscous-whitish. Hindwings whitish, tinged with grey towards apex and termen; cilia whitish. I have not seen Hampson's description, but my specimens agree in structure. His type is from Queensland.

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Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1903, p. 119.

Palpi of ♂ 5. Forewings with 10 separate or stalked. This should not be confused with *niphosema*.

North Queensland: Townsville; two examples.

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Palpi of ♂ 5, of ♀ 7. Antennae of ♂ dentate, shortly ciliated. Forewings with 10 separate or stalked.

Northern Terr.: Darwin. Also recorded by Hampson from Timor Lant.

ANERASTRIA MARCIDA, n.sp.

marcidus, faded.

♂.♀. 20 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-whitish, in ♂ fuscous-tinged; palpi porrect, in ♂ 2, in ♀ 3. Antennae ochreous-whitish; in ♂ shortly ciliated, with a broad dorsal sub-basal groove containing a large tuft of fuscous scent-hairs. Thorax ochreous-whitish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, base of dorsum ochreous. Legs fuscous; paler in ♀. Forewings moderate, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly oblique; 10 separate; whitish-ochreous, sparsely irrorated with pale-fuscous; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

Queensland: Miles, in November and December; two specimens.

Section 4. Palpi of ♂ porrect. Antennae of ♂ without dorsal gland, bipectinate.

ANERASTRIA BISERIELLA.

Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii., 1901, p. 397, Pl. 52, f. 18.

♂.♀. 18-22 mm. Head and palpi fuscous; palpi porrect in both sexes, in ♂ 5, in ♀ 5. Antennae fuscous; pectinations in ♂ 3. Thorax pale-fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, base of dorsum ochreous. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings moderate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; 10 separate; fuscous, becoming whitish towards dorsum; a subterminal line of fuscous dots, sometimes indistinct; a whitish costal streak, narrow at base, broader towards middle, narrowing to a point just before apex; costal edge fuscous towards base; cilia fuscous-whitish. Hindwings whitish, tinged with grey towards apex and termen; cilia whitish. I have not seen Hampson's description, but my specimens agree in structure. His type is from Queensland.

Northern Terr.: Darwin (Dodd); North Queensland: Cooktown; Northwest Austr.: Kimberley (Mjoberg), Sherlock River.

Section 5. Palpi of ♂ porrect. Antennae of ♂ without sub-basal gland, not pectinate.

1. Frons with long conical truncate horny process. . . . . *metallactis.*
   Frons slightly or not projecting though with anterior tuft. . . . . 2.
2. Forewings with white costal streak. 3
   Forewings without costal streak. . . . . 4.
3. Head pale-fuscous. . . . . *syssema.*
   Head white. . . . . *macrorrhyncha.*
4. Forewings with fuscous dots and lines. . . . . *acidnias.*
   Forewings without fuscous markings. . . . . 5.
5. Forewings rosy; palpi 3 to 5. . . . . *chlorogramma.*
   Forewings ochreous-grey; palpi 7. . . . . *psamathella.*

Anerastria metallactis.

Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc., 1887, p. 262.

Frons conical and very strongly projecting with truncate apex. Palpi of ♀ 6. Forewings with 10 separate or stalked. I have four ♀ examples, but for the ♂ characters have had to rely on Meyrick and Hampson.

Northern Terr.: Darwin; N.S. Wales: Bathurst.

Anerastria syssema.

Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 113.

Palpi in ♀ 6. Forewings with 10 separate, connate, or stalked. I have seen no ♂ of this species, but rely on Hampson for the antennal characters. The fine longitudinal streaks of fuscous irroration parallel to veins distinguish it from all except *metallactis*, from which it differs in the less prominent frons, and clear white costal streak on forewings.

Northern Terr.: Darwin; Northwest Austr.: Kimberley (Mjoberg). Hampson records it from Queensland.

Anerastria macrorrhynca, n.sp.

μακρο'ρύγχος, long-nosed.

♂. 18 mm. Head white. Palpi in ♂ 7; grey. Antennae grey; in ♂ dentate with tufts of cilia (1). Thorax white; patagia grey. Abdomen whitish; base of dorsum ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings rather narrow, dilated posteriorly, costa straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen scarcely rounded, oblique; 10 separate; grey; towards dorsum suffusedly whitish with grey irroration; a white costal streak from base to near apex, on costal edge irrorated with grey; cilia grey. Hindwings 2½; grey-whitish; terminal edge grey; cilia white.

North Queensland: Townsville in April; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Anerastria acidnias.

Hypsotropha acidnias, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1903, p. 117.

Palpi of ♂ 5. Forewings with 10 stalked.

North Queensland: Townsville.

Anerastria chlorogramma.

Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1889, p. 1116.—*Hypsotropha rhodosticha*, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1903, p. 116.

Northern Terr.: Darwin (Dodd); North Queensland: Cooktown; Northwest Austr.: Kimberley (Mjoberg), Sherlock River.

Section 5. Palpi of ♂ porrect. Antennae of ♂ without sub-basal gland, not pectinate.

1. Frons with long conical truncate horny process. . . . . *metallactis.*
   Frons slightly or not projecting though with anterior tuft. . . . . 2.
2. Forewings with white costal streak. 3
   Forewings without costal streak. . . . . 4.
3. Head pale-fuscous. . . . . *syssema.*
   Head white. . . . . *macrorrhyncha.*
4. Forewings with fuscous dots and lines. . . . . *acidnias.*
   Forewings without fuscous markings. . . . . 5.
5. Forewings rosy; palpi 3 to 5. . . . . *chlorogramma.*
   Forewings ochreous-grey; palpi 7. . . . . *psamathella.*

Anerastria metallactis.

Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc., 1887, p. 262.

Frons conical and very strongly projecting with truncate apex. Palpi of ♀ 6. Forewings with 10 separate or stalked. I have four ♀ examples, but for the ♂ characters have had to rely on Meyrick and Hampson.

Northern Terr.: Darwin; N.S. Wales: Bathurst.

Anerastria syssema.

Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 113.

Palpi in ♀ 6. Forewings with 10 separate, connate, or stalked. I have seen no ♂ of this species, but rely on Hampson for the antennal characters. The fine longitudinal streaks of fuscous irroration parallel to veins distinguish it from all except *metallactis*, from which it differs in the less prominent frons, and clear white costal streak on forewings.

Northern Terr.: Darwin; Northwest Austr.: Kimberley (Mjoberg). Hampson records it from Queensland.

Anerastria macrorrhynca, n.sp.

μακρο'ρύγχος, long-nosed.

♂. 18 mm. Head white. Palpi in ♂ 7; grey. Antennae grey; in ♂ dentate with tufts of cilia (1). Thorax white; patagia grey. Abdomen whitish; base of dorsum ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings rather narrow, dilated posteriorly, costa straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen scarcely rounded, oblique; 10 separate; grey; towards dorsum suffusedly whitish with grey irroration; a white costal streak from base to near apex, on costal edge irrorated with grey; cilia grey. Hindwings 2½; grey-whitish; terminal edge grey; cilia white.

North Queensland: Townsville in April; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Anerastria acidnias.

Hypsotropha acidnias, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1903, p. 117.

Palpi of ♂ 5. Forewings with 10 stalked.

North Queensland: Townsville.

Anerastria chlorogramma.

Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1889, p. 1116.—*Hypsotropha rhodosticha*, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1903, p. 116.

Palpi of ♂ 3, of ♀ 5. Antennae of ♂ serrate, shortly ciliated. Forewings with 10 stalked in a long series examined.

Queensland: Duaringa, Brisbane, Rosewood.

ANERASTRIA PSAMATHELLA.

Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1879, p. 234.—*A. nitens,* Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc., 1886, p. 440.—*A. baliora,* Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 116.

Palpi of ♂ 7, of ♀ 9. Antennae of ♂ shortly ciliated. Forewings with 10 separate or stalked. My material is scanty, but I think the subdorsal and subterminal fuscous dots sometimes present are merely varietal.

North Queensland: Cairns; Queensland: Peak Downs, Brisbane, Dalby; N.S. Wales: Sydney; Vict.: Fernshaw.

Unclassified Species.

ANERASTRIA LAROPIS.

Hypsotropha laropis, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 113.

Unfortunately the type has been destroyed by an *Anthrenum,* so that only one forewing remains. Further material is required to establish its distinctness.

Northern Terr.: Darwin.

ANERASTRIA ERASMIA.

Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 117.

Palpi of ♀ 7. Forewings with 10 separate. ♂ unknown. I think this is a good species.

North Queensland: Herberton.

ANERASTRIA ARGOSTICHA.

Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 115.

Palpi of ♀ 4. Forewings with 10 separate. ♂ unknown. Like *virginella,* but with shorter palpi and costa of forewing less strongly arched.

Northern Terr.: Darwin.

ANERASTRIA ANAEMOPIS.

Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 116.

Palpi of ♀ 6. Forewings with 10 stalked. Very like *psamathella,* but with shorter palpi and apex of forewing less acute. The ♂ is required for certainty.

Northern Terr.: Darwin.

† ANERASTRIA MINORALIS.

Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1903, p. 52. North Queensland.

† ANERASTRIA XIPHIMELA.

Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1903, p. 52. North Queensland.

† ANERASTRIA TALIELLA.

Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii., 1901, p. 402, Pl. 53, f. 17. Queensland.

† ANERASTRIA EURYZONA.

Hypsotropha euryzona, Meyr., Ent. Mo. Mag., 1882, p. 256; Rag., Rom. Mem. viii., p. 382, Pl. 39, f. 13.

Unfortunately I have been unable to consult either of these authorities.

South Austr.: Wirrabara.

Palpi of ♂ 3, of ♀ 5. Antennae of ♂ serrate, shortly ciliated. Forewings with 10 stalked in a long series examined.

Queensland: Duaringa, Brisbane, Rosewood.

ANERASTRIA PSAMATHELLA.

Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1879, p. 234.—*A. nitens,* Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc., 1886, p. 440.—*A. baliora,* Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 116.

Palpi of ♂ 7, of ♀ 9. Antennae of ♂ shortly ciliated. Forewings with 10 separate or stalked. My material is scanty, but I think the subdorsal and subterminal fuscous dots sometimes present are merely varietal.

North Queensland: Cairns; Queensland: Peak Downs, Brisbane, Dalby; N.S. Wales: Sydney; Vict.: Fernshaw.

Unclassified Species.

ANERASTRIA LAROPIS.

Hypsotropha laropis, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 113.

Unfortunately the type has been destroyed by an *Anthrenum,* so that only one forewing remains. Further material is required to establish its distinctness.

Northern Terr.: Darwin.

ANERASTRIA ERASMIA.

Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 117.

Palpi of ♀ 7. Forewings with 10 separate. ♂ unknown. I think this is a good species.

North Queensland: Herberton.

ANERASTRIA ARGOSTICHA.

Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 115.

Palpi of ♀ 4. Forewings with 10 separate. ♂ unknown. Like *virginella,* but with shorter palpi and costa of forewing less strongly arched.

Northern Terr.: Darwin.

ANERASTRIA ANAEMOPIS.

Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 116.

Palpi of ♀ 6. Forewings with 10 stalked. Very like *psamathella,* but with shorter palpi and apex of forewing less acute. The ♂ is required for certainty.

Northern Terr.: Darwin.

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Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1903, p. 52. North Queensland.

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Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1903, p. 52. North Queensland.

† ANERASTRIA TALIELLA.

Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii., 1901, p. 402, Pl. 53, f. 17. Queensland.

† ANERASTRIA EURYZONA.

Hypsotropha euryzona, Meyr., Ent. Mo. Mag., 1882, p. 256; Rag., Rom. Mem. viii., p. 382, Pl. 39, f. 13.

Unfortunately I have been unable to consult either of these authorities.

South Austr.: Wirrabara.

Gen. Saluria.

Rag., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1887, p. 258.

Forewings with 4 and 5 stalked, 10 separate or stalked. Hindwings with 4 absent, 3 and 5 stalked. Type, *S. maculivittella* Rag. from the Mediterranean region.

Section 1. Palpi in ♂ ascending, appressed to frons, abbreviated. Antennae of ♂ unipectinate, with large sub-basal, dorsal groove and gland.

Saluria adenocera, n.sp.

ἀδηνοκερος, with glandular antennae.

♂. 22 mm. Head pale-fuscous. Palpi in ♂ short (1¼), curved upwards and appressed to frons; pale-fuscous. Antennae pale-fuscous; pectinations in ♂ 1. Thorax pale-fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs pale-fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings moderate, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 10 stalked; pinkish-grey; veins obscurely whitish, cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings 2; grey-whitish; cilia whitish.

North Queensland: Kuranda near Cairns in December; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

† Saluria leuconeurella.

Fossifrontia leuconeurella, Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii., p. 339.

I do not know this species, but from Hampson's description place it here. The antennae are said to be uniserrate, which may be taken as shortly unipectinate, the frons has a truncate conical prominence, and the ♂ has a small median costal fold with a small patch of androconia on underside of forewing. In other structural characters it corresponds with the preceding species.

North Queensland: Cooktown.

Section 2. Palpi of ♂ short, ascending. Antennae of ♂ with sub-basal dorsal gland, not pectinate.

Saluria rhodoessa.

Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1903, p. 120.—? *S. distictella,* Hmps., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1918, p. 101.

Palpi of ♂ ascending, 1¾; of ♀ porrect, 5. Antennae of ♂ thickened, very shortly ciliated. Forewings with 10 separate, connate, or stalked; 4 and 5 short-stalked, sometimes nearly connate. Hindwings with 3 and 5 short-stalked (1 ♂, 1 ♀), or very closely approximated for some distance (2 ♀ certainly of the same species); 7 anastomosing or closely applied to 12. *S. distictella* Hmps. may be a synonym, but if so I doubt the Brisbane locality

North Queensland: Cairns, Townsville.

Section 3. Palpi of ♂ porrect. Antennae of ♂ without sub-basal dorsal gland, unipectinate.

1. Antennal pectinations of ♂ over 2. .. .. 2.
   Antennal pectinations of ♂ less than 1. .. .. *holochra.*
2. Antennal pectinations not extending to middle. .. .. *pleurosticha.*
   Antennal pectinations extending beyond two-thirds. .. .. *ctenucha.*

Saluria pleurosticha.

Hypsotropha pleurosticha, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1903, p. 115.

Palpi of ♂ 4. Antennae of ♂ with long pectinations (3) not extending to middle, remainder of antennae ciliated. Forewings with 10 stalked.

North Queensland: Townsville.

Gen. Saluria.

Rag., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1887, p. 258.

Forewings with 4 and 5 stalked, 10 separate or stalked. Hindwings with 4 absent, 3 and 5 stalked. Type, *S. maculivittella* Rag. from the Mediterranean region.

Section 1. Palpi in ♂ ascending, appressed to frons, abbreviated. Antennae of ♂ unipectinate, with large sub-basal, dorsal groove and gland.

Saluria adenocera, n.sp.

ἀδηνοκερος, with glandular antennae.

♂. 22 mm. Head pale-fuscous. Palpi in ♂ short (1¼), curved upwards and appressed to frons; pale-fuscous. Antennae pale-fuscous; pectinations in ♂ 1. Thorax pale-fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs pale-fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings moderate, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 10 stalked; pinkish-grey; veins obscurely whitish, cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings 2; grey-whitish; cilia whitish.

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I do not know this species, but from Hampson's description place it here. The antennae are said to be uniserrate, which may be taken as shortly unipectinate, the frons has a truncate conical prominence, and the ♂ has a small median costal fold with a small patch of androconia on underside of forewing. In other structural characters it corresponds with the preceding species.

North Queensland: Cooktown.

Section 2. Palpi of ♂ short, ascending. Antennae of ♂ with sub-basal dorsal gland, not pectinate.

Saluria rhodoessa.

Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1903, p. 120.—? *S. distictella,* Hmps., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1918, p. 101.

Palpi of ♂ ascending, 1¾; of ♀ porrect, 5. Antennae of ♂ thickened, very shortly ciliated. Forewings with 10 separate, connate, or stalked; 4 and 5 short-stalked, sometimes nearly connate. Hindwings with 3 and 5 short-stalked (1 ♂, 1 ♀), or very closely approximated for some distance (2 ♀ certainly of the same species); 7 anastomosing or closely applied to 12. *S. distictella* Hmps. may be a synonym, but if so I doubt the Brisbane locality

North Queensland: Cairns, Townsville.

Section 3. Palpi of ♂ porrect. Antennae of ♂ without sub-basal dorsal gland, unipectinate.

1. Antennal pectinations of ♂ over 2. .. .. 2.
   Antennal pectinations of ♂ less than 1. .. .. *holochra.*
2. Antennal pectinations not extending to middle. .. .. *pleurosticha.*
   Antennal pectinations extending beyond two-thirds. .. .. *ctenucha.*

Saluria pleurosticha.

Hypsotropha pleurosticha, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1903, p. 115.

Palpi of ♂ 4. Antennae of ♂ with long pectinations (3) not extending to middle, remainder of antennae ciliated. Forewings with 10 stalked.

North Queensland: Townsville.

SALURIA CTENUCHA.

Poujadia ctenucha, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 118.

Palpi in ♂ 3½ to 4; in ♀ 7. Antennae of ♂ with long pectinations (3) extending nearly to apex. Forewings with 10 separate, connate, or stalked, most commonly the last. A variable species. The whitish costal streak, rarely very distinct, may be absent in both sexes. A postmedian, a sub-dorsal, a series of subterminal, and another of terminal dots may be present, but are all inconstant.

Northern Terr.: Darwin; North Queensland: Townsville.

SALURIA HOLOCHRA.

Poujadia holochra, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1903, p. 121.

Palpi of ♂ 6. Antennae of ♂ with pectinations very short (½), ending in tufts of short cilia, and extending to apex. Forewings with 10 separate.

Viet.: Birchip.

Unclassified Species.

SALURIA CALLIRRHODA.

Poujadia callirrhoda, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1903, p. 120.

Palpi of ♀ 6. Forewings with 10 connate. ♂ unknown. Apparently distinct but further discoveries may unite it with *rhodoessa.* I know only the type, but have seen a second example.

North Queensland: Townsville, Claudie River.

SALURIA LEUCONEURA.

Poujadia leuconeura, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 118.

Palpi of ♀ 3½. Forewings with 10 separate. Hindwings with 7 closely applied to 8, but not anastomosing. ♂ unknown.

Northern Terr.: Darwin.

SALURIA GRAMMIVENA.

Hmps., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1918, p. 99.

Palpi of ♀ 7. Forewings with 10 separate. I have not seen a ♂, but according to Hampson the antennae of that sex are not pectinate, but have the subdorsal groove and gland.

Northern Terr.: Alexandria; Northwest Austr.: Sherlock River.

SALURIA DESERTELLA.

Hmps., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1918, p. 97.

Palpi of ♀ 7. Forewings with 10 separate. Hindwings with 7 closely applied to 8, not anastomosing. ♂ unknown.

Northern Terr.: Alexandria; Queensland: Charleville; Northwest Austr.: Sherlock River.

† SALURIA NEURICELLA.

Hmps., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1918, p. 98.

Queensland: Peak Downs.

† SALURIA NEOTOMELLA.

Eucarphia neotomella, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1879, p. 226; Rag., Rom. Mem., p. 363, Pl. 7, f. 25. New South Wales.

† SALURIA ENSIFERELLA.

Eucarphia ensiferella, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1878, p. 208; Rom. Mem. viii., p. 366, Pl. 39, f. 2. New South Wales.

SALURIA CTENUCHA.

Poujadia ctenucha, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 118.

Palpi in ♂ 3½ to 4; in ♀ 7. Antennae of ♂ with long pectinations (3) extending nearly to apex. Forewings with 10 separate, connate, or stalked, most commonly the last. A variable species. The whitish costal streak, rarely very distinct, may be absent in both sexes. A postmedian, a sub-dorsal, a series of subterminal, and another of terminal dots may be present, but are all inconstant.

Northern Terr.: Darwin; North Queensland: Townsville.

SALURIA HOLOCHRA.

Poujadia holochra, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1903, p. 121.

Palpi of ♂ 6. Antennae of ♂ with pectinations very short (½), ending in tufts of short cilia, and extending to apex. Forewings with 10 separate.

Viet.: Birchip.

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North Queensland: Townsville, Claudie River.

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Poujadia leuconeura, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1912, p. 118.

Palpi of ♀ 3½. Forewings with 10 separate. Hindwings with 7 closely applied to 8, but not anastomosing. ♂ unknown.

Northern Terr.: Darwin.

SALURIA GRAMMIVENA.

Hmps., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1918, p. 99.

Palpi of ♀ 7. Forewings with 10 separate. I have not seen a ♂, but according to Hampson the antennae of that sex are not pectinate, but have the subdorsal groove and gland.

Northern Terr.: Alexandria; Northwest Austr.: Sherlock River.

SALURIA DESERTELLA.

Hmps., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1918, p. 97.

Palpi of ♀ 7. Forewings with 10 separate. Hindwings with 7 closely applied to 8, not anastomosing. ♂ unknown.

Northern Terr.: Alexandria; Queensland: Charleville; Northwest Austr.: Sherlock River.

† SALURIA NEURICELLA.

Hmps., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1918, p. 98.

Queensland: Peak Downs.

† SALURIA NEOTOMELLA.

Eucarphia neotomella, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1879, p. 226; Rag., Rom. Mem., p. 363, Pl. 7, f. 25. New South Wales.

† SALURIA ENSIFERELLA.

Eucarphia ensiferella, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1878, p. 208; Rom. Mem. viii., p. 366, Pl. 39, f. 2. New South Wales.

I have two ♀ examples of an undescribed species which I refer here, though it resembles *Emmalocera* in vein 4 of hindwings separating from 5 before margin; 4 and 5 of forewings are strongly stalked.

Gen. Emmalocera.

Rag., Nouv. Gen., 1888, p. 38.

Forewings with 4 and 5 closely approximated at origin and for a short distance, rarely connate or short-stalked, 10 separate or stalked. Hindwings with 3 from lower angle of cell closely approximated or connate with 4, 5, which are stalked, 7 closely applied to 12, sometimes anastomosing. Type, *E. leucocincta* Wlk. from the Archipelago.

Differs from *Saluria* in the presence of 5 in the hindwings, and the separation of 4 and 5 in the forewings. Neither distinction is absolute; rarely in *Saluria* vein 5 of hindwings separates near margin; rarely in *Emmalocera* veins 4 and 5 of forewings are short-stalked; but taken together the differences are probably sufficient.

Section 1. Palpi of ♂ ascending. Antennae of ♂ unipectinate with subbasal dorsal groove and gland.

Antennal pectinations of ♂ 3. .. .. *longiramella.*
Antennal pectinations of ♂ 1 or rather less. .. .. *latilimbella.*

Emmalocera longiramella.

Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii., p. 315, Pl. 52, f. 16.

Palpi of ♂ ascending, 3½; of ♀ porrect, 6. Antennae of ♂ with long pectinations (3) extending nearly to apex. Forewings with 10 separate, 4 and 5 approximate at origin, connate, or very shortly stalked; greyish-pink, with whitish costal streak. The absence of a fuscous subcostal streak will usually distinguish it from *latilimbella,* but not always, and I know no way of certainly distinguishing the ♀.

Northern Terr.: Darwin (2 ♀); North Queensland: Townsville; Queensland: Brisbane.

Emmalocera latilimbella.

Papua latilimbella, Rag., Bull. Ent. Soc. Fr., 1889, p. 220; Rom. Mem. viii., p. 313, Pl. 36, f. 7.—*Polyocha rhabdota,* Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1903, p. 122.—*P. achrosta,* Turn., *ibid.,* p. 122.—? *Emmalocera radiatella,* Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii., 1901, p. 315, Pl. 52, f. 21.

Palpi of ♂ 2½, ascending; of ♀ 6, porrect. Antennae of ♂ shortly unipectinate (two-thirds to 1) with tufts of short cilia. Forewings with 10 separate, connate, or stalked, 4 and 5 approximated, connate, or very shortly stalked. Hindwings with 7 closely approximated to 12, rarely anastomosing.

A common species, of which I have a large series. It varies much in colouring of forewings, from a pink as defined as in *longiramella* through various shades of pinkish-grey to whitish-grey; usually there is a fuscous subcostal longitudinal streak, sometimes strongly pronounced, but sometimes absent. Hampson was right in placing *rhabdota* and *achrosta* here and, though I have not seen the description of *radiatella,* I strongly suspect it is the same. The length of the antennal pectinations varies a little, and in some the antennae might be almost equally well described as serrate.

North Queensland: Cairns, Atherton, Herberton; Queensland: Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, Coolangatta, Bunya Mts., Dalby, Stanthorpe; N.S. Wales: Tabulam, Ben Lomond (3,500 ft.). Also from New Guinea.

I have two ♀ examples of an undescribed species which I refer here, though it resembles *Emmalocera* in vein 4 of hindwings separating from 5 before margin; 4 and 5 of forewings are strongly stalked.

Gen. Emmalocera.

Rag., Nouv. Gen., 1888, p. 38.

Forewings with 4 and 5 closely approximated at origin and for a short distance, rarely connate or short-stalked, 10 separate or stalked. Hindwings with 3 from lower angle of cell closely approximated or connate with 4, 5, which are stalked, 7 closely applied to 12, sometimes anastomosing. Type, *E. leucocincta* Wlk. from the Archipelago.

Differs from *Saluria* in the presence of 5 in the hindwings, and the separation of 4 and 5 in the forewings. Neither distinction is absolute; rarely in *Saluria* vein 5 of hindwings separates near margin; rarely in *Emmalocera* veins 4 and 5 of forewings are short-stalked; but taken together the differences are probably sufficient.

Section 1. Palpi of ♂ ascending. Antennae of ♂ unipectinate with subbasal dorsal groove and gland.

Antennal pectinations of ♂ 3. .. .. *longiramella.*
Antennal pectinations of ♂ 1 or rather less. .. .. *latilimbella.*

Emmalocera longiramella.

Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii., p. 315, Pl. 52, f. 16.

Palpi of ♂ ascending, 3½; of ♀ porrect, 6. Antennae of ♂ with long pectinations (3) extending nearly to apex. Forewings with 10 separate, 4 and 5 approximate at origin, connate, or very shortly stalked; greyish-pink, with whitish costal streak. The absence of a fuscous subcostal streak will usually distinguish it from *latilimbella,* but not always, and I know no way of certainly distinguishing the ♀.

Northern Terr.: Darwin (2 ♀); North Queensland: Townsville; Queensland: Brisbane.

Emmalocera latilimbella.

Papua latilimbella, Rag., Bull. Ent. Soc. Fr., 1889, p. 220; Rom. Mem. viii., p. 313, Pl. 36, f. 7.—*Polyocha rhabdota,* Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1903, p. 122.—*P. achrosta,* Turn., *ibid.,* p. 122.—? *Emmalocera radiatella,* Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii., 1901, p. 315, Pl. 52, f. 21.

Palpi of ♂ 2½, ascending; of ♀ 6, porrect. Antennae of ♂ shortly unipectinate (two-thirds to 1) with tufts of short cilia. Forewings with 10 separate, connate, or stalked, 4 and 5 approximated, connate, or very shortly stalked. Hindwings with 7 closely approximated to 12, rarely anastomosing.

A common species, of which I have a large series. It varies much in colouring of forewings, from a pink as defined as in *longiramella* through various shades of pinkish-grey to whitish-grey; usually there is a fuscous subcostal longitudinal streak, sometimes strongly pronounced, but sometimes absent. Hampson was right in placing *rhabdota* and *achrosta* here and, though I have not seen the description of *radiatella,* I strongly suspect it is the same. The length of the antennal pectinations varies a little, and in some the antennae might be almost equally well described as serrate.

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Unclassified Species.

EMMALOCERA ACHROMATELLA.

Polyocha achromatella, Hmps., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1918, p. 126.—? *Emmalocera eremochroa,* Hmps., *ibid.,* p. 130.

Palpi of ♀ 8. Forewings with 10 separate, 4 and 5 very closely approximated for a short distance. Hindwings with 4 and 5 shortly stalked, 7 anastomosing with 12. ♂ unknown.

These particulars are taken from a single example. In Hampson's first type 4 and 5 of forewings appear to have been short-stalked.

Queensland: Dalby; N.S. Wales: Broken Hill; ? Northwest Austr.: Sherlock River.

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